SUNDAY ON FIFTH AVENUE.

A Sabbath Study of Vanity Fair.

The Religious Aspects of the Most Magnificent Street in the World.

ITS TEMPLES, PRIESTS, AND WORSHIPPERS.

The Road to Heaven a Flowery Path of Ease.

THE VONUNTARY SYSTEM.

The Music, the Fashions, the Paths and Creeds of Modern Aristocratic Piety.

One or the many means open to a travelled man for the pleasant murder of the few lazy bours that now and then come to all of us and obstinately reto at in with any useful or smesing employ ment, is to live over again in a waking dream the strangely various Sundays he has met with in his warderings through Christendom. Sabbaths of all kinds—French, Scotch, German, English, Italian, Swiss—in the city and in the village—wet, snowy, face, windy, dull—come throughing forward at the gentle invisction of Memory and float airly past, take a pleasing mirage, before his mental vision. And what a curious procession they form as they sweep slowly along through the chambers of the brain! First, perhaps, rises the peaceful Sabbath of an English village, seated in a landscape wrapt hush of unbroken rest; again the dreamer sees bimself wending his way along the crooked street to the little ancient church, where dozens of angle-Saxon generations have met to worship the God of their lathers; and once more he hears the stupid, good-natured parson droning out in sleepy seconts the subordination of society and the divine justice of tithes. Then in the twinkling of an eye he finds himself in the cheerful heart of the gay sity, hearing mass at the Church of the Madeleine awed and wonder-stricken, in spite of himself, at the pomp of the most magnificent ritual known to men. The heavenly music: the solemn voices and the rich raiment of the officiating priests; the tinkding of the bell and the fragrant fumes of precious incense-all come back to him as vividly and freshly and impress him with the same lively emotions of reverent admiration as they did in the old days of his early youtb. Passing out of the church he sees his shadow strolling along the Rue Royale, and through the Place de la Concorde into the cases chantants of the Champs Elysées. All the sharply defined contrasts of that Parislan Sunday again strike forcibly home to him. Next, perhaps, he taxes part in the makeshift, but aristocratic, services of an English or American summer church at one of the great European spas; or again he is bored with the grim and heartless austerities of a Scotch Sabbath; while, at last, he flits rapidly, but not hurriedly, through the Lord's day life of Rome, of London, of Switzerland, of Belgium and of Russia. Then, what an immense and bewildering variety of American Sundays he has spent! In no other country, even if he have been a curious man in such matters, has he seen so great a diversity of forms of Christian worship; nowhere else has he listened to such endlessly multiplied variations of the Gospel message of good will and of peace. But it would be tedieus to run through them in detail. In this article it is proposed only to describe one of them, and that the most interesting of all alike to the thoughtful and the thoughtless-to him who looks with a careless glance of superficial attention at the mere objects that paint themselves apon his optical retina, as well as to him who looks beneath and benind the pleasing picture, and tries to fathom its meaning and its laws. We are going

A SUNDAY UPON FIFTH AVENUE. The avenue as it appears in the busy week is no stranger to the columns of a newspaper, and every phase of its worldly life has been por-trayed with minute and almost painful prectsion. But, although few places take deeper Sabbath coloring, or display so strikingly the difference between the day of worship and the days of work, no journalistic ilmner of the times we live in seems to have yet made this Lord's day aspect of the glorious home of American wealth a careful study. And yet what could be more curiously instructive? Vanity Fair, with quiet dignity, voluntarily doing homage to Him who had no place in which to tay His head; Fashion, begounced and befurbelowed, strutting forth to prostrate herself before the altars of the final Judge of all the earth; old Dives, and the "gilded youth," and intriguing mothers of unprovided daughters, and hard-headed, hard-hearted oppressors of the poor, and brilliantly lucky favorites of fortune, trooping out in decorous bands to acknowledge for an hour or two the higher and nobler mysteries of lifethese are indeed pictures that deserve minute delineation and thoughtful reflection. Then, too -thank Heaven, the staple element of the crowdthere is also no scanty sprinkling of the men whose various genius and patient industry have made the American people the most powerful, the most prosperous and the most glorious of modern nations. Captains, seif-promoted, of tolling hundreds-perhaps thousands of their fellow citizens-they Issue forth at the head of their families to reverently conscientious use of the present. Where, indeed, can there be found cisewhere contrasts more striking or so worthy of attentive study?

can there be found casewhere contrasts more, striking or so worthy of attentive study?

Of the avenue seem to assume a peculiar and
unique tone on the day of rest. Its mansions
of brown stone appear hushied by some special
and sacred influence, and its occasional painces
of marble flash with a subdued and softened
brightness, at least it seems so fo the gaze of
the spectator who allows huself to be carried
away by the imputable spirit of the seens. The
scho of feet on the pavement is less harsh and
noisy; the children, who come forth at the heels of
cursemaids and governesses to take their daily airing, are less bolstorous and resiless, and there is a
perceptible decrease in the number of carriages and
a total abgeing of the storekeepers' wagons that rattic along all through the daylight of the workeday
week.

First among the signs by which you can tell that it is sounday on the avenue is the apparent unusual reluctance of its fortenate inhabitants to rise from their beds. The moment of waking is a full hour later than in the busy week; and even when the servaius at last appear at the windows and draw aside the blinds and rescore the furniture from the chaos into which the cardies luxiny of its possessors had thrown it overaltal, they set about their work with an at that tells as planty as possible that they have once more reached the day when all but absolutely necessary labor is unlawful. After a while the street, however, quickens into life. Scrolling along you meet every now and then a devotee of health, seeking in the fresh air of early morning an appetite for the first meal of the day, and here and there at a window you eatch a gimpse of some happy creature, luxi lating in the definits of an after breasflux eights. For can even form a strewing guess of what is now passing in the fresh of the arrewing guess of what is now passing in the form a strewing guess of what is now passing in the form a strewing guess of what is now passing in the form a strewing guess of what is now passing in the form a strewing guess of what is now passing in the form a strewing guess of what is now passing in the form a strewing guess of what is now passing in the form a strewing guess of what is now passing in the form a strewing guess of what is now passing in the form a strewing guess of what is now passing in the form a strewing guess of what is now passing in the form a strewing guess of what is now passing in the form a strewing guess of what is now passing in the form a strewing guess of what is now passing in the first of the first ADRING. delights of an after breasfast eigen. You can even form a strewd gloss of what is now passing in the inside of the houses; perhaps as near the truth as if Asmodeus carried you up in the art and removed the roofteps. Not useeddon the curtains of a chatther window are lightly held aside by delicate fingers, and for a moment you snatch a vision of a fair face. Yes, nuccer, you need not be a magician to know that Amarylia and Chice are binding up the treases of their barr and equipping themselves with all the beyindering fascinations of the period for firriation and for conquest. Other human ambificus and care may for a day be still and patiently mactive, but on Sondays, as on all the rost of the week besides, "list love," and almost only love, "that makes the world go round."

THE CHIMES OF THE CHURCH BELLS
cound through the quict air and clegant and inxurious
carriages souty rol up before the doors and inversed
coachmen and sleek horses wait patiently the coming
of their employers. And then the portain open and
down the clean stoop quietly trip the plous worshippers, decorously perfect in atrice, fautilessly respectable in demeanor. At last the carriage doors
close with a gentis bang, the coachmen lightly
flecks the impatient steeds with his whip and away
ginds the party to the house of GCQ. Slowly the
churches fill up with these and less protentious
worshippers, and after a week's pause, the divine
work of grace again advances in the near's of upperwork of grace again advances in the near of upper-tendom. Something about the morning cervice— whether it be the sudgep awakening to higher mines

of careworn, world-jaded hearts or whether it be merely that the adoration of one's Creator gains in a gix days' prolonged thoughtlessness some of the charms of novelty, it is hard to declide—seems to endow it with peculiar camesiness and fervor. This is the case with every variety of congregation; but ospecially is it so with those that represent aristocratic reliatious convictions. It is such a fresh and vivid sensation, after living for a whole week in an Armida palace of luxury and case and fattery and social triumph, to realize that one is a miscrable sinner, to carch a glimpse of the heaven that will crown a resurained indulgence in the delights of the world and to throw an aws-stricken glance at the yawning guif that opens for the wilfully care-case abuser of the gifts of fortune. After the first half hour, when the rustle of belated silk dresses and the creaking of tardy boots have subsided, there is for a time—indeed, almost guiti the end of the service—an appearance of solemnity and emotion about the assembled worshippers which it is to be hoped is genuine. The bymns imme liately preceding the sermon are sung with impressive vigor, and the prayers of about the came period swell into a volume of singular fervor. Then the mainster begins, in more or less cloquent accents, to enforce the teachings of the Gospel. If he be prudent and refrain from putting his hearers to too severe and lengthened a test he may succeed in holding them fast chained to the chariot wheels of his oratory till the final sentence of his peroration. It must be confessed, however, that few clergymen are thus discreet. Gradually the fame of plety grows dim, just as the premonitory pangs of lancheon grow fierce and sharp, and the resiless movements of the volatile crowd prove that they are becoming impatient to depart into the outer world. Then comes the benediction, and treer is a bustle in the aisless and the church porch, and again the carriages appear and the church porch, and again the carriages appear and the observed and stanta

the aisles and the church porce, and again the carriages appear and the devotees whirl away to seek a far diaferent kind of refreshment than that they have now enjoyed.

Por a couple of heurs the avenue again sinks into the hush of unbroken repose. Upon the street scarceiv a soul is to be seen, and the houses stand still and noiscless in the bright and silent sunlight. Again the church bells sound, no small proportion of them, at any rate, but with drowsy and suppressed chimes, as though the bell-ringers were weigned down by the somnolent air that infects the quiet Sabbath afternoon. The churches, such of them as are open, are not now by any means so wen filled as at the first service, and the exercises are comparatively dull and spiritless. Many a Eurychus dozes in his pow, though not, happily, with very fatal results. When the last words of the elergyman at last are said, there is a visible sit of relief, and the church speedily relapses into silence.

With the waning sun and the first breath of evening comes the brightest and best part of the day. Now, it ever, you can see Vanity Fair in its most pleasing, if not in its most splendid piumage. Strolling along the most beautiful street in ine world, you meet at any step handsome, elegantly dressed men and women, radiant with the marvellous beauty of American womanhood, and glerious with every tastelul adornment that the careless profusion of wealth can bestew upon its possessors. Quiet as is the scene, subdued and softened as is its coloring, it is pervaded with an indescribable and almost intoxicating air of luxury and refinement. Other lands may, perhaps, exhibit pictures of more scriking and imposing magnificence but nowhere else can be found one so keenly sugagestive of what civilization, in its brightest forms, is capable, or imbued so perfectly in its every line and feature with the subtle charm of material beauty.

With nightfail practically ends the avenue Sabbath. The churches, it is true, are many of them open, but the majority devote themseives to t

a handsome brown stone Gothic structure, standing on the west corner of Tenth street. This is the Episcopal

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSYON.

In external appearance it greatly resembles, so far as mere form goes, the parish church of an English village. It has the same low, square tower, the same modest portal, the same large-arched windows, and here and there a sickly creeper, whose leaves are now dyed in autumnal tints of crimson and pale gold, trails over the wall—a poor initation of the try that almost hides the stones of its English archetype. Pass across the paved court, through the vestibule, into the charch itself, and yon will find new points of resemblance. Himboacked pews of dark, rich-colored wood, furnished with handsome custions and hassocks are spread over the foor; and along two sides of the church heavy, frowning galleries hang threateningly over the heads of the worshippers in the assess beneath. The chancel is decently, but planly, furnished, and the communion table, in its studied freedom from all ornament, seems to mutely protest against the word "altar" in the Laturgy. Over the door there is an old-fashioned organ lott, sacred to the choir, who are carefully screened from the public view by a curtained railing. The Gospel, as it is preached here, seems, to be colored with the same tone that silently asserts itself in every material feature of the church. Church and gospel are both emmently respectable and both eminently old-fashioned. No glowing netures of the indefinite progressive growth in goedness and in intellectual power of the human race; no eager straining after a reconclination between the new light of scence and the old light of accepted revelation; and petnaps, also, no strong expression of sympathy with the strange times we live in, mark the truth as it is declared in this house of the living God, in theology the church is what may be termed "Low," with a strong conservative fissincts. Its teaching is remarkable for most of the good points of the Low Church school, such as the carries

as mees monteation of the "beauty of hedness," and an increasant praise of the meskiness, unsuffithess and humility that ought to pervade the Christian character. Far more attention is paid to the diligent futilitiment of the manifest duties of the prosent than to the promises of the golden tutare that is spread open before us. Its idea of heaven is bounded by the literal declarations of the Gospel; it contents itself with a vague hope of eternal happiness and a learly desire und purpose to deserve it, and does not care particularly to speculiste as to the form such happiness wit assume. Except upon a decent background, as though they were too horrible to be lightly thought of. So far as it has any strong feeling upon the old and indeterminable abstract degraes of Christianity, it melines to believe in free will, but accepts the passages of Scripture that declare the contrary doctrine with reverent latth, and at bottom hours that the whole matter is one of the many mysteries that can find southon only when the spirit is released from the trammets of the fleet and receives through a less grees medium than is possible upon earth the enlightening induseres of the floy Spirit.

This church is one of owner and the enlightening induseres of the floy Spirit.

This church is one of owner of the trammet so the dignity of the Episcopal choice, and better the chief of the Protestant Churchman, and an acknowledged leader of the Low Church party of the American Episcopal Church. He is a man of about forty years of age, with a fligh, litteliectual forehead, from which thick curfy locks of grizzied bair are well brushed back. His face is strongly marked with the lines of thought, but preserves a piessant are of cheerfalments, which curfy locks of grizzied bair are well brushed back. His face is strongly marked with the brush of the sense of the preserves of the preserves of the pr

And here perhaps a digression may be properly introduced in regard to the astonishing unjectity of Casylahitic churches upon the avenue. At least some charters and at various times by Augustin, by Jansen and by Calvin. Is there any philosophic reason for this curious preponderance of time predestination dogma—a preponderance not combed to be fitted as a preponderance and the combed to be fitted as a preponderance of time predestination dogma—a preponderance not combed to be fitted as a preponderance and to make the sure of the associated as the sure of the associated to the sure of the associated as the sure of the associated as the sure of the s

on the east side of the avenue, opposite the synagogue, we come to another Presbyterian church. It is a handsome Gothic edifice of rough brown stone supported by massive buttresses, and surmounted with a handsome steeple. Its interior appointments are extremely clegant and luxurious. Here, indeed, if anywhere, may be seen

where salvation is preached if anywhere, may be seen the "well enabloned pew.

Where salvation is preached for a dollar or two," of which a society poet has sunc. The congregation is one of the most aristocratic to be found on the avenue. In the general features of its service the church belongs to much the same school as the Rev. Mr. Paxton's, and they might be called by a profane outsider, perhaps, dull and lifeless, but a certain beauty with which the simple dignity of the worship endows it is not wanting in the service. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hall, stands deservedly high, both in his own body and in the general religious world. He is a tall, heavily made map, with straight white hair and smooth face. His leatures, though somewnat roughly shapen, are imbued with a pleaswhite hair and smooth face. His leatures, though somewhat roughly shapen, are limbned with a pleasing air of ringged kindness and are not lacking in intellectual expression. In his preaching the doctor impresses one rather by the earnestness of his Christian zeal and the outspoken vigor of his testimony to the truth time by the graces of rhetoric or beauty of illustration. Doubtless he would have made a splendid Covenanter, and, though fortune or Providence has given him the easy part to play of the well paid suppered of a wealthy and appreciative Fifth avenue flock, he would with equal checritiness have "testified" for the kirk, while Claverhouses troopers stood by with thumbscrews and tron boots—perhaps even with death-laden carbines. It is almost needless to say that in theology the Doctor and his flock are decidedly Calvinistic—that is to say, a little more so than they need be, even under the stringent declarations of their Church.

Two blocks higher up, on the opposite side of the way, there is the handsome brown stone home of probably the oldest church organization in the country—the

probably the oldest church organization in the country—the

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH.

It is of the Gothic type of architecture, crowned by a hand-some steeple, and takes up the whole front of the block. Its history is extremely interesting. Scarcely had the sober-minded Hollanders fairly landed on Manhattan Island than they erected within the fort the first church that bore has name. No doubt it was but a primit we structure—a rude temple of rough logs. After sixty years, when the Indians, thanks to the simple and summary process of externination, had become a little less troublesome, a new church was erected in Garden street, or, as it is now called, Exchange place. Upon this site, during a period of a century and a bait, successively stood two different edifices, the last of which was burned down in the disastrous are of 1835. In the meantime two other churches, connected with this one and sharing its revenues, had been formed, one being what is now used as the Post office, and the other that antiquated but still substantial little church standing on the corner of Futton and William streets, Early in the century, however, the South Dutch church by an equitable arrangement, withdrew from its connection with these churches. After the fire in 1835 it built and however, the South Dutch church by an equitable arrangement, withattow from its connection with these churches. After the fire in 1835 it built and occupied for a short lime an edifice in Murray street; but the stream of population still tending upward, it finally bought the site upon which the present handsome temple has been erected. The lots upon which this now stands cost only \$20,000, and \$400,000 have been onered for them—a significant synaptem of the vast increase in the value of city nandsome temple has been erected. The lots upon which this now stands cost only \$20,000, and \$400,000 have been outered for them—a significant symptom of the vast increase in the value of city real estate. The present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Rogers, is a man of considerable reputation as a scholar, and has earned a yet more envisible place in the affections of his flock as a faithful and devoted shepherd. He is a man of about forty-five years of age, with black harr and hazel eyes and fresh, ruddy complexion. He has held several previous charges, among the test that of the historical church in Northampton, where the celebrated Jonathan Edwards long labored. His congregation has largely increased under his ministry and now numbers a great many well known men, such as Judge Slossen. Erastus C. Benedlet, Sam. Soan, the President of the Delaware and Lackawanna Ratiroad; Thomas C. Doremas, James G. Morrison and Alex. Knox. In its theological features, of course, this Church, like all the Reformed Duton congregations, is highly Calvinstic. The Reformed Duca caurch, indeed, is merely a Continental duplicate of the Prasbylerian Church of Scotland, both in its doctrines and system of church government.

ment.
This brings us to Madison square, and to the close what may be termed the lower section of the

of what may be termed the lower section of the avenue.

TWENTY-NINTH STREET REFORMED CHURCH.

Reaching its upper and yet more aristocratic section, we seen come upon another church, belonging, like the last, to the Reformed (butch) body. It is a nandsome edifice of white marble, wan a steeple said to be higher than any in the city, except that of Trunty church. In the turret, from which the shatt of the steeple springs, there is a clock with a black dad and golden hands, and the steeple itself is surmounted with a glided rooster, which has given a somewhat expressive but profane popular title to the church. In style its architecture is Saxon, with shender, rounded windows. It is one of the three churches which are now included to the Collegiate Dutch Church organization, the same body as that from which the Twenty-first street church seceded. These churches are served in rotation nominally by five pastors—the Rev. Drs. De Witt and Vermitye and the Rev. Messrs. Ormston, Chambers and Ludlow. Dr. Vermilye and Dr. De Witt are both, however, too aged to engage in active work. Another church, on Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, is being

erected by this same body, which, the aks to the plety of an old Knickerbocker, named !! pending, many generations ago, is now worth several milions. This church on Twenty-ninth sure; is, of course, much the same in its general relief as features as that last described. It has a very fastiental congregation, among whom are many fell-known Knickerbocker and Huguenet name, such as De Peyster, Beckman, De Witt, Stury sant, Bowne, Duryce and Vermilye.

man, De Witt, Beay Sant, Down and Indilye, Gradually asc anding Murray Hill we come now to belonging the Episcopalians, and notorious for the ratus stic character of its, worship and teaching. It as a substantial brown shoe church, but it a "sange coutradicion to the art belief of Trace," is listerie is a substantial brown shoe church, but it a "substantial brown shoe church, but it is covered with handsome coths and alorned with flowers. Fits church, so far as its tileological character is concerned, belongs to what has ocen slyled are preached many of the doctrines which old-school Episcopalians regard as peculiar to the reced of the Church of Rome. The Real Presence is opsuly declared; the adoration of the their one of the church of Rome. The Real Presence is opsuly declared; the adoration of the their one of the invocation of saints and the Sacrameut of confession, though not urged with equal earnestness, are still hinted at as is egilitmise articles of Protestant belief. The services are of a very attractive and and combined with the rich rument of the officiating priests and the glittering of the candies on the altar, present a striking countrat to the old-assioned Church of the Ascension, which has been attractly declared to the control of the Ascension, which has been attractly declared to the control of the Ascension, which has been attractly declared to the control of the ascension, which has been attractly declared to the control of the ascension, which has been control of the ascension and the ascension of the ascension and the ascension and the ascension and the ascension and the ascension of the property of worshippers, and it substate sexulatively by the offortory which is the minute of the ascension and the property of the property of

only in proportion to their wickedness, and will ultimately be restored by a merciful God to purify and nappiness. Dr. Chapin is perhaps the most prominent advocate of these doctrines, and ms cloquence has gathered round him a distinguished and wealthy congregation. The philosopher of the Tribine islone of his most steadhast and devoted admirers, among whom are also included Colonel opdyke, Colis P. Huntingdon, Jason C. Clarke, General Whoox and Adciphe Rusch. The worship is of a very simple type. There is no formal naturgy, and the prayers partake quite as much of the nature of an cloquent address of thanks and congratulation to the Almighty as of heartielt supplication. The choir has a reputation of its own, and no doubt deserves it, as it certainly does the singing for the entire congregation.

Opposite Dr. Chapin's church, in the middle of the block, is the Episcopal
Church of the Heavenly rest.

Opposite Dr. Chapin's church, in the middle of the block, is the Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest.

It is as yet unfinished, but part of the building has been rooted in and is used for public worship. Like Christ church, it is extremely "ligh" in its doctrinal views, and its services are marked with a point and a point and its services are marked with a point and splendor that remind one very forcibly of Rome. Its pastor is the Rev. R. S. Howland.

We come next to Dr. Armitage's Baptist church, a lot or two off the avenue, on Forty-sixth street. It is built in between the houses, but bossts an imposing and handsome brown stone Gothic front. This church is perhaps the most aristocratic Baptist church in New York, and Dr. Armitage is a singularly eloquent and influential divine. In their theological history the Baptists are the descendants, in most essential particulars, of Cromwell's Independents, and one can scarcely fail to feel a movement of astonishment and surprise at seeing here enshrined, in the central home of American wealth, a sect which in England has always been confined to the lower and middle classes. This is another example, and a very striking one, of American sentiment in regard to redigious toleration. In this case, however, toleration takes a social rather than a political form. In England, at least a generation are, no man would have been received into the best circles of society if he had dared to avow himself a member of such a plebelan religious organization. But in America our richest and most respected citizens can embrace Baptist octrines without fear of social ostracism. We see for the first time in history that it is possible for a man to be at the same time a Baptist and a leader of fassion.

The CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

We see for the first time in history that it is possible for a man to be at the same time a Baptist and a leader of fashion.

THE CATHOLIC CATHERAL.

The eye now fairly grasps within its view the marvellously beautiful Catholic cathedral that for tweive long years has been sherily and slowly growing into ecclesiastical existence. As yet only partially finished—indeed, years of labor and hancreds of thousands of dollars are still required to make it a habitable temple—it already yields a golden promise of the luture magnificence. Its main portal is at last completed, and the eye, in an ecstasy of delight, can roam over the exquisite perfection of its proportions and the fairly-like delicacy of its ornamentation. There is no church in the New World that can compare in artistic beauty wits this wonderful effort of Catholic piety. Only very recently a detailed description of it was published in the Herald, and it is innecessary, therefore, to again dwell upon its minuter features. It is well, however, that the grand old church of Rome should possess a worthy fane upon the avenue, and it is to be hoped that Catholic liberality will soon crown the editice and enable the Catholic Bisnep of our glorious city to celebrate the rites of his faith within its precincts.

Only one church now remains to be noticed, St. Thomas' kerscopal. Church is the legitle and splendid temple of the living God. It is still partly unfinished, but is available for worship, his pastor. Pr. Morgan, is an amiable and eloquent clergyman, of considerable weight among the Episcopalians. In appearance be seems singularly good-natured, with a ruddy, cheerful face and snow white hair. In his views he aims to belong to neither of the parties that divide his sec; he does his best to keep to the ancient paths and confines himself to preaching the more obvious truths of the Gospel, leaving abstract theological dogmas in a conveniently obscure background.

conveniently obscure background.

OENERAL REFLECTIONS.

Having now traversed the length of the avenue—having watched not incuriously its general Sabbath life and mastered pretty thoroughly the theological idiosyncrasies of its churches and congregations—it is impossible to close without giving yent to a few reflections that must strike forcibly upon the mind of every impartial reader. We see here, dwelling in

kindly and close friendship side by side, the most various forms of religious worship and belief. Almost all the great and important Christian bodies, as well as the two great parties in Judaic theology, are represented in this, the most magnificent street in the world, by beguitful and costly temples. This is, indeed, a fact as grateful to American pride as it is suggestive of the firm basis upon which our free institutions rest. In other lands, with scarcely an exception, some favored church is recognized by a despotic government as the one and only path to heaven. Even in Great Britain, at the very moment that religious toleration is proclaimed as one of the fundamental principles of a constitutional government, a particular form of faith is selected as a national church, is laden with the spois of public robbery, and invested with immense political power in the higher if not the stronger branch of the legislature. In France, in Austria, and until very recently in Spain as well, the same melancholy outrage upon religious freedom has been the immemorial grievance of the people. Indeed, kings and popes have taid it down as an irrefragable principle that religion in the absence of State protection would languish and wither and die—a horrible biasphemy against the inherent strength of goodness and truth which coming generations will with difficulty credit.

In America, for the first time in the history of the world, the Church has been severed from the State. Caesar has medied only with the things that belong to Otesar, and men have been free to yield to their God without interference, and without braving social or political persecution, the intelligent homage of unbiassed conviction. And, to the wonder of all who believe in paternal legislation and to the disgust of all who thrive by it, this separation of religion and government has already proved an immense and astonishing success. Let those who doubt still whether the voluntary system, as it is called, be favorable to the interests of religion, study careful

ART NOTES.

Chicago has crowned her unprecedented success as a rapidly growing and well developed city by the erection of an Academy of Design. This inaugu-rates in her history a new period, which we most cordially trust may be marked by the same enterprise and success which have distinguished her progress in commerce and importance up to this has more rapidly grown in wealth and mercantile importance. Yesterday it was a town wih a few thousand inhabitants; to-day it is one of the first cities of the Union in size and enterprise. Ordinarily the growth of art in a community engrossed in its own municipal or pecuniary development is apt to be gradual. Here it is quite otherwise. Chicago has taken a step and made an advance which many older cities will still be long in making The strong practical character of Americans im-

presses itself even on their art and recreations. Whatever objections there may be to this, it has this one advantage, that it gives an impulse and force to art which, as in the present case, is most beneficial. It is, no doubt, owing partially to the energetic commercial spirit of the people that the Academy of Design in Chicago has been built and inaugurated. Hitherto the opportunities for enjoy-ing art have been limited and, to a certain extent, of a private character. Thanks to the public spirit and enterprise of the people there, these are now enlarged and open to all in a more efficient manner. The Chicago Academy of Design, the opening of whose Art Gallery is to take place on the 15th of November, is a chartered institution by the State in 1868, and is now under the presidency of Mr. L. W. Volk, the well known sculptor. It is designed to furnish a school for art students and to maintain a Volk, the well known sculptor. It is designed to furnish a school for art students and to maintain a permanent exhibition of paintings. It will be conducted in a manner somewhat similar to our own. The exhibition will aford the various artists of the country opportunities for displaying and disposing of their works. It is also to be hoped that some of the spirit of Western enterprise will make this institution rather more lively than ours has been. The collection presented at the opening will consist of an excellent variety of American works, representing many of the best known and most able painters of the country. Mr. Bierstadt will have there several works, among which his last, a large and important picture. Messrs. Church, De Haas, Beard, Leclear, Shattuck, Whittredge, also all of New York, will be represented. Mr. Whilam Hart will also have his "Golden Hour," his latest work, and one which we nonced at some length while on the easel. Several Boston artists will contribute, and it is hoped there will also be a proper representation from our excellent heighbor, she of the broad brims and narrow ideas. We must congratulate our city on the number of our distinguished artists represented: they are certainly never benind hand in the general interests of art, and the example is one which we trust will be wilely and closely and initiated.

It would be interesting to see what each city, in proportion to its size and means, can do for art, and it will doubtless be a great pleasure to very many who perhaps seldom, or even never, have other opportunities of seeing and enloying painting and of visiting eastern cities. There will also be afforded a chance for the becoming more widely known to many artists who enjoy now only a startist whe rate, and outless, as in an in portions of the country, a large class who, although of no great means, still are of sufficient to be able to cultivate and gratify their taste. We most cordially wish every success to the new

ficient to be able to cultivate and gratify their taste. We most cordially wish every success to the new gallery of art. We would persuade every lover of art of the importance of the undertaking. We would impress on those concerned in its direction the necessity of united enterprising management and energy. We are assured, too, that so notife a work well begun cannot fail to go on, inspired with the spirit of emulation and progress, till crowned with the brilliant success which has rewarded the labors and enterprise of the city as an ambitious working community. e to cultivate and gratify

The Bogardus Art Gallery.

Mr. Bogardus has for some time been incor-porating into his well known and established photographic gallery a department of art in its more fiberal sense. This department is essentially though not exclusively American. It seems to be his desire, and it is one which cannot be too nighly commended, to form a gallery where all American artists, rising or risen, may be represented. No one, feeling the importance of the development and encouragement of art among us, can but sympathize with such an undertaking and wish it every success. It is only too often the case that unknown painters, not having the opportunity to exhibit their works, lose many chances, and struggle on almost hopelessly in the slow and weary ascent to fame and prominence. The Academy, of course, has done much to obviate this difficulty. We are, however, a large community, and so that alone is insufficient. There are also many shops and auctions to which any one is free to send his works. To both these there are objections well known to artists. Mr. Bogardus' gallery is somewhat out of the more frequented portions of our city, but this is only a trifling and a emporary trouble. Many of our largest and most frequented hotels are up town, and the city is rapidly extending the great current of life in that direction. The more especial character, too, of the gallery makes it in a measure so different from our other excellent ones that it may have nothing to fear from rival or older institutions. It should only meet, as it unquestionably deserves, the good will and co-opera-

tion of other similar galleries.

As a strong proof that the photographic department has suffered nothing from the incorporation of the art gallery, we have seen a collection of photographs of a great majority of the prominent artists, which, as excellent portraits and specimens of which, as excellent portraits and specimens or photographic art, deserves great credit. The collection is a most interesting one, and, both from its interest and novelty, is a valuable addition to the history of art in our country. The gallery comprises a number of very excellent paintings, with many of average merit, and only a few which fail below meditority.

a number of very excellent painting of the lelow medicerity.

One of the most prominent works is one from a subject taken from Mr. Longfellow's "diawatha." The picture is even poorer than the poem, and without any of its redeeming points. The imagination becomes wearled and cominsed, struggling through the difficulties of perspective and trying to make out something like conceivable nature in the agglomeration of hils and vales, foreground and distance. Two poor wooden figures, apparently a tribute to the Darwinian theory, aggravate the perplexity. The whole has been doomed to the eternal punishment of an inferior chromo.

JAMES M. HART
has two works, "Evening" and "Morning." the latter of which, representing a group of deer standing in the water at the border of a lake, from which a mist is slowly rising, is a very poetic and pleasing production.

E. W. NICOLS.

A group of ruins reddening in the evening light is

production.

E. w. NICOLS.

A group of ruins reddening in the evening light is well drawn, and is a study of the rich coloring of Southern scenes. It shows considerable power in the management, and is a harmonious and able work.

MRS. JULIA H. BEERS.
Has two or three pictures. A group of cattle is well drawn and careful. A landscape is full of a pleasing feeling without some of the sentimentality we have noticed in her treatment in some other of her pictures.

A hridge and landscape. Despite a rather hold m

of red in an antumn colored vine running over the bridge, this is a very clever work, and shows both study and power.

"Harvest field." This painting is executed with a freedom of drawing and a breath of color which is not often seen in our own attlists work of this class of subjects. There is a dopth and carnest ness which prove much study and evince certain talent.

ness which prove much study and eviace certain talent.

"A Group of Wild Ducks." One has been shot and is about being seized by a dog who has plunged into the water after the prize. The others have just taken wing. So much has been said already of the excellence of this artist's work that it seems superstuous to add anything to the simple statement that no one could fall to recognize the painter, unrivalled in this class of subjects.

There are two paintings by this artist. One, "Chateau de Cartes," is a charming little scene of child life, easy, natural and with much expression. Of the other less is to be said. The drapery is capital, the idea, though fancibl, is graceful and poetlo. Iris has come to the aid of an artist who had despaired of doing her justice and is painting her beautiful emblem. The figure is much loo constrained and affected and the general treatment farto material and heavy to do justice to the poetry of the idea.

"YAN ELTES."

too material and neavy to do justice to the poetry of the idea.

YAN ELTEN.

A landscape by this artist, which has just been received, is only an additional proof of the superiority of American landscape painters. There is throughout the work a careful knowledge of and a fidelity to nature manifested, which even the most uninitiated in art coul I not fall to recognize and appreciate.

Mr. De Haas, who has already a very excellent marine view, is engaged on an important picture—"The Wreckers at Montauk"—for this same gailery. Also several other new works from some of our best artists are soon to be exhibited here.

Mr. Charles C. Perkins, of Boston, read a paper on this subject before the Social Science Association, which held a session in Philadelphia during the past week. After felicitating the association on its share in the steps taken during the past year in the furtherance of art education, he went on to say that, although apparently of local, they are really of national importance; because though teachers educated tional importance; because though teachers educated in a tried system, they tend to bring about unity of action. Certain nations are not so favored by circumstances as in the past, and America. If she will, can soon hope to take hay place among Europeath nations in their art industries. The gentleman then pointed out the lessons we should learn from foreign efforts in the cause of art education. As we recognize the need of State help in other branches of education, so we should also in this. He proposed that the Social Science Association should organize a special division, called the National Art Bepartment, and made a motion that it be composed of two or more persons, nominated from each of the principal cities of the United States, with instructions to propose a scheme of organization by means of which the cause of art education may best be promoted in every part of the Union, with authority to take such steps as it may deem necessary for this purpose.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Querilere Court of Inquiry-Refutation of Charges of Drunkenaess Among Officers— The Fleet Fitting Out at Beston—The Fishing Banks Cruisers. Contrary to general expectation the court of in-

contrary to general expectation the court of in-quiry sitting on board the Irigate Guerriere, of the Battery, to investigate into the causes leading to the grounding of the Guerriere off Nantucket, has not yet closed its labors. This apparent protraction of the investigation is partially owing to the very thorough and exhaustive examination entered into by the court, which has gone to the root of the matter, and partly because the court has gone into an exthe standing of the officers of the ship, which have appeared in one or two papers of this city. It has been charged by these papers that the officers of the Guerriere were drunk and unfit for duty while the ship was bound to this port bearing the remains the late Admiral Farragut. The court, at the suggestion of Captain Stevens, com-manding the snip, is investigating these serious accusations, and has already examined witnesses on that point. On Saturday Alderman Lawrence Jerome, chairman of the joint committee of the the Common Council, appeared before the court and gave in his evidence. He was a passenger on the ship and had every opportunity to observe the morale of the officers, and he testified that he not only saw no drunkenness, but that the officers and men throughout were perfectly free from the slightest suspicion of having indulged in wine or spirits, and that they performed their duties with ability, fidelity and unitring zoal. Other witnesses concurred in this statement, and it became perfectly clear to the court that the charges of drunkenness were completely false and entirely destitute of the faintest sharlow of a foundation in fact. The vile calumines invented and circulated by some miserable creatures are thus formally exposed and destroyed. The discipline and perfect order of the officers and crew of the Guerriere were remarked by all the passengers on the snip, many of whom were veteran onders in the navy and perfectly competent to form a correct judgment on matters of the kind. It is to be apped that the base libeliers of a galiant set of officers will hereafter remain silent, and cease to invent and circulate false statements affecting the reputation and honor of the particulate false statements affecting the lives. and that they performed their duties with ability,

lives.

The court will probably conclude its findings and forward them to the Navy Department to-day, wuen they will doubtless be promutgated.

The report from Boston on saturday that orders had been received at the Navy Yard from the department of the expense in and The report from Boston on Saturday that orders had been received at the Navy Yard from the department to propose estimates of the expense in and time of fitting for sea, with despatch, the monitors wassen, Shawaee and Miantonomon, and the wooden ships Wassen, Shawaee and Miantonomon, and the wooden ships Wabash, Niagara, Wachusetts, Sabine, Theonderoga, Cautorila and three other vessels, must not be taken to foresimilow the completion of a fleet for sea service. Even if these ships were ready for sea they could not be sent out, for the simple reason that there are no men at the disposal of the Navy Department to man them. The laws of Congress permit the navy to enlist a maximum number of 8,000 men. That number is already enlisted, and cannot, unless imperious necessity should require it, be increased. The corvette California was all ready for sea at Porismouth, N. H., a few weeks since, and her onicers had been ordered to ner. But the Navy Department could not, under the restrictions framed by Congress, furnish her mer, and she was therefore dismantied and sent to Boston to take on a new screw, and then lay up. All the available men at the disposal of the department were ordered to the sloop-of-war Narraganset, Lieutenant Commander George Dewey, now lying at this port, and her ompenents is not filled. Every man that the law allows is now in the service, and any talk of new fleets or squadrons is abstructually Congress the creases the allowance, which is not likely scon to occur, judging from the unsympathetic feeling displayed by Congress toward the navy, which, having done its duty during the war, has been slighted and overlooked since its services are apparently less linportant to the country. To maintain our squadrons abroad on a decently respectable footing would require at least 15,000 men—a force much smaller than that at the disposal of such third rate Powers as Spain.

Spain.
There has been no information communicated as to the day of salting of the Nipsic and Guard from the Fishing Banks for this port. As they will come un-der sail it is possible that their voyages may be somewhat protracted, but so far as known there is no reason to fear any anxiety respecting their

A SELF-CONFESSED PERJURER. His Suberner Held for Trial-A Curious Case.

Henry Oppenshaw, of 120 Allen street, was yesterday committed to answer by Justice Scott, of the Essex Market Police Court, on charge of perjury. The circumstances are somewhat peculiar. On the 26th of October John Theis, of 223 Bowery, was arraigned before Justice Scott on complaint of Mary Adelaide Shaw, of 25 Catharine street, charging the accused with being the father of her prospective offspring and demanding suitable indemnity therefor. Theis denied the soft impeachment, and Oppenshaw appeared and supported the denial by swearing that he had had carnal knowledge of the combining that different times and at periods making it likely that Theis was inneened by Oppenshaw's testimony and dismissed the case. It must be that Theis did not give Oppenshaw the consideration he promised when he swore to the above statement, for yenerday he again appeared before Justice Scott and made affidavit that he had been induced and subconed by Theis to commit perjury. To his great extensions this license committed him, on his own self-confessed statement, to answer on a charge of perjury. Theis was held in \$5,000 ball for suborning Oppenshaw. spring and demanding suitable indemnity therefor,

CHIVALRY AS IT IS.

Detective Wooldridge, of the Contral Office, yesterday arraigned Pedro Malibran before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, charging that the prisoner was about at the formes, charging that the pischer was about, the place of combat to be Canada. Mailbran was arrested at the hoffman House, where he was a guest, and a package belonging to him containing two cavalry sabres, with their points and blades newly sharpened, was found there. Justice Dowling held the accused for examination.

LONG ISLAND NEWS.

The Queens County Teacners' Institute, which has been in session the past formight at Roslyn, closed on Friday night. Professor J. W. Barker, of Buffaio, was conductor. Addresses, during the session, were delivered by the conductor, Professor R. R. Putnam, of Rome; E. L. Teomans, of New York, Homer B. Sprague and others.